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Souvenir of the Connecticut State Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis 1904

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CATALOGUE OF THE FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION INCLUDING A SKETCH OF EARLY CONNECTICUT COLONIAL HISTORY

CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING

SAINT LOUIS, 1904

CONNECTICUT STATE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

ABIRAM CHAMBERLAIN

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

HENRY ROBERTS

SECRETARY OF STATE

CHARLES G. R. VINAL

TREASURER

HENRY H. GALLUP

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Mr. J. H. Vaill of Winsted. Office at the Connecticut State Building, St. Louis

HOSTESS CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING

Mrs. C. C. Monson of New Haven

COMMITTEE ON OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS AND SCULPTURE

Mr. Charles Noel Flagg of Hartford

C O M M I S S I O N

The Connecticut State Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is in exterior design, similar to a fine mansion in Hartford built in 1820 by the late Charles Sigourney upon the occasion of his marriage with the poetess, Lydia Huntley of Norwich, Connecticut. Later it was occupied for many years by the late Lieut.-Governor, Julius Catlin and family. The interior was designed for the purposes of a State Building upon strictly colonial models, and is in perfect harmony with the outside plan

The front door and some interior wood work are fine old Connecticut specimens having been taken from the Hubbard Slater house in Norwich a few months since. All the furniture in the house is genuinely "antique," having been collected with great care and represents the colonial periods from 1600 to 1830. Although the First Empire is represented by but few pieces these are exceptionally fine having been imported from France for a bride's "setting out" in Hartford about 1830. The mantels are facsimiles of beautiful originals in colonial mansions of Farmington, Connecticut

ARCHITECT

Mr. Edward T. Hapgood of Hartford

BUILDER

The H. Wales Lines Company of Meriden

DECORATORS

Miss M. A. Lewis, of Lewis & Muchmore, of 20 West 33rd Street, New York

PHOTOGRAPHERS

The photographs exhibited at the Connecticut State Building are by Mrs. Marie Kendall of Norfolk, Conn., and Mr. E. A. Baugher of Hartford. Many of the plates in the historical article herewith are from photographs by Herbert Randall of Hartford

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A R T

Mr. Charles Noel Flagg, Committee on Paintings and Sculpture

*LIST OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, SCULPTURE AND ENGRAVINGS IN THE CONNECTICUT BUILDING

The architectural scheme of the Connecticut House is based upon that of the Sigourney house at Hartford. The architect, Mr. Edward T. Hapgood, has been necessarily restricted to the conventions which governed in the production of a private residence in the time (about 1820) when the Sigourney house was built. There is no picture gallery, and space and good lights for paintings are so few that it has been impossible for the Committee on Paintings to place in the house more than a very small fraction of those works of art which the State of Connecticut might justly, and to her great honor claim as her own, and exhibit as such under more favorable conditions—CHARLES NOEL FLAGG, Committee on Paintings

1 SUNRISE IN CONNECTICUT

By Willis Seaver Adams

Born at Suffield, Conn., and studied in the Royal Academy at Antwerp under Van Larius and Charles Verlat

2 THE WANDERER

By Robert B. Brandegee

Born in Berlin, Conn., 1848. Pupil of Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, Paris, 1872-1883. Bronze medal Paris Salon 1889. Silver medal Pan-American Exposition, 1901. Instructor in the Connecticut League of Art Students, and Mrs. Dow's School at Briarcliff, N. Y. Principal works portrait of the late Miss Sarah Porter, Newton Barney, Esq.. etc.

3 LA FRANCE

By Robert B. Brandegee

4 FARMINGTON MEADOWS

By Robert B. Brandegee

5 VENEZIA

By William Gedney Bunce, A. N. A.

Born at Hartford, Conn., 1840. For many years a resident of Venice, Italy. Medals Paris, 1900, and Pan-American Ex., 1901. Picture bought by French Government at Universelle Exposition, 1878. Elected Associate of the National Academy of Design in 1902. Was a charter member of the Society of American Artists. Is represented in Euro-

* A few of the pictures in the Connecticut House are for sale, and all questions as to price, etc., will be answered at the information bureau which is situated in the room to the right on entering the building

pean galleries notably by works purchased from him by her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness, the Grand Duke Michel of Russia. Represented in this country by works in the Hillyer Gallery (Smith College) and in many other public and private collections

6 AVRIL

By Charles H. Davis, A. N. A.

Born 1856. Member of Society of American Artists. Vice-President of the Copley Society. Hors Concourse Paris Salon. Medals Paris Expositions of 1889 and 1900. Gold Medal of Honor. Prize Fund Exhibition, New York. $2,000 prize at the same. Medals at Expositions at Chicago, Buffalo and Atlanta. Medals Mechanics Fair, Boston. Potter Palmer prize of $500, Chicago; Lippincott prize of $300, Pennsylvania Academy; prize of $100 at Washington Art Club. Represented in Metropolitan Museum, New York; Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia; Corcoran Gallery, Washington; Art Institute, Chicago; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg; Public Collection in Omaha, and Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford. Mr. Davis resides at Mystic, Conn.

7 THE OLD OAK

By Mrs. M. B. English

Studied in the Hartford Art Society under Dwight W. Tryon, N. A. Is President of the Hartford Art Society at present

8 UNFINISHED PORTRAIT OF CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER (last sitting day before he died)

By Charles Noel Flagg

Born at Brooklyn, New York, 1848. Pupil of Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, Paris, 1872-1882. Founder and Instructor of The Connecticut League of Art Students. Member of the Connecticut State Capitol Commission of Sculpture. Committee on Paintings for Connecticut House, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904

9 MISS BETTY

By Charles Noel Flagg

10 HESTER PRYNNE

By Jared B. Flagg, N. A.

Born at New Haven, Conn., 1821. Died 1899. Pupil of Washington Allston. Elected National Academician, 1849. Represented by works in the New York Board of Trade, Yale University, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford; Trinity College, Hartford; Connecticut State Capitol, New York State Capitol; Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and many other public and private buildings

11 LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

By Montague Flagg

Born 1842, at Hartford, Conn. Pupil of Jasquesson de la Chevreuse, Paris, 1872-1883. Elected member of Society of American Artists, 1884

12 INDIAN SUMMER

By Charles Foster

Born in North Anson, Maine, 1850, now a resident of Farmington, Conn. Pupil of Jacquesson de la Chevreuse and Alexander Cabanel, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris

13 IN FARMINGTON

By Charles Foster

14 FARMINGTON WOODS

By Harry Gernhardt

Born 1872. Pupil of Charles Noel Flagg and Robert B. Brandegee. Member of Connecticut League of Art Students

15 FARMINGTON HILLS

By Walter Griffin

Born, Portland, Maine. Pupil of Montague Flagg, New York, Raphael Collin and Jean Paul Laurens, Paris. Annual Exhibitor Paris Salon for a period of ten years. Instructor in the Schools of the Hartford Art Society. Pictures owned in private collections in New York, Washington and Boston

16 THE FAMILY COW

By Edwin A. Moore

Born in Hartford, Conn. Pupil of his father, the late N. A. Moore, also National Academy of Design, New York

17 NIANTIC WOODLANDS

By Robert C. Minor, N. A.

Born in New York, 1840. Resides at Waterford, Conn. Studied in Paris under Diaz, and in Antwerp under Van Luppen, Boulanger, and others. Member of the Society of American Artists and Artists' Fund Society. Awarded silver medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Elected N. A., 1897. Is represented by work in many important collections

18 GRAY DAY IN CORNWALL, CONN.

By J. H. Niemeyer, M. A.

Pupil of Gerome, Cornu and Jacquesson de la Chevreuse. First exhibition of portraits in Salon, 1869. Honorable Mention for landscapes. Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. Professor of Drawing in the Yale Art School, New Haven, since 1871. Member of the Society of American Artists

19 A BIT OF OLD NEW ENGLAND

By Mrs. E. S. D. Owen

Resides, Hartford, Conn.

20 SUMMERTIME IN KEENE VALLEY

By R. M. Shurtleff, N. A.

Born in New Hampshire, resides in New York. First exhibited N. A. D., 1872. Elected A. N. A., 1881; N. A. 1890; member of the American Water Color Society. Awarded bronze medal at Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, 1901. Examples of his work are owned by the Springfield Art Museum, Henry H. Skinner, Mrs. John M. Stebbins and others; in Holyoke, by William S. Loomis and others; and in New Britain, Conn., by John B. Talcott. Began his career as a landscape painter in Hartford, Conn.

21 THE BABBLING BROOK

By R. M. Shurtleff, N. A.

22 THE MAY MOON

By Allen B. Talcott

Born in Hartford, Conn., 1867. Studied in the Hartford Art Society under Dwight W. Tryon, N. A., also in Paris under Jean Paul Laurens. and exhibited in Paris Salon 1893 and 1894. Pictures in important collections

23 OLD MILL AT WATERFORD

By Henry C. White

Born at Hartford, Conn., 1861. Pupil of the Art Students League of New York and D. W. Tryon, N. A. Instructor for eight years in the Art Department of the Hartford Public High School. Principal pictures are owned in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia and Providence

24 IN THE WETHERSFIELD MEADOWS
By Daniel F. Wentworth

Born in Maine, studied in Munich. Exhibits in prominent exhibitions. Many of his works painted and owned in Connecticut. Honorable Arthur F. Eggleston, Honorable N. L. Bradley, Honorable E. J. Doolittle of Meriden, Honorable J. B. Talcott of New Britain, Honorable Charles Phelps of Rockville have good examples. Also represented in Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford

WATER COLORS

25 THE PYRAMIDS, CAIRO
By William Gedney Bunce, A. N. A.

26 MORNING IN VENICE
By William Gedney Bunce, A. N. A.

27 MOONLIGHT
By William Gedney Bunce, A. N. A.

28 CONNECTICUT RIVER MEADOWS
By Carl J. Dietrich

Born 1865, Coburg, Germany. Studied with Ross Turner and Charles Noel Flagg. Member of Connecticut League of Art Students

29 THE UNFINISHED STACK
By Mrs. Mabel B. English

30 PINK ROSES IN GLASS
By Mrs. W. M. Storrs

31 RED ROSE
By Mrs. W. M. Storrs

32 A GRANBY BROOK
By Daniel F. Wentworth

33 ROYAL GARDENS, VENICE
By R. C. Tuttle

ENGRAVINGS

34 BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

35 DEATH OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY
From the original oil paintings by Col. John Trumbull

SCULPTURE

36 STATUETTE OF GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN
By Paul Wayland Bartlett, A. N. A.

Born at New Haven, Conn., 1865. Son of Truman H. Bartlett, also a sculptor. He began to work in sculpture when a mere boy. He exhibited in the Paris Salon when he was fourteen years of age a bust of his grandmother. In 1880 he entered L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where he was a pupil of Caoelur. In 1887 he received a recompense at the Salon for his group, "The Bear Tamer," now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. He was hors concours, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1899, and member of the International Jury of Award; also hors concours and represented the United States on the International Jury of Awards for sculpture at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1900. He has received nearly every award and decoration that can be given an artist in France and in 1895 was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. His principal works are the equestrian statue of General McClellan in Philadelphia, the statue of General Joseph Warren in Boston, the equestrian statue of Lafayette in the Square of the Louvre, Paris, a gift to France from the school children of the United States; the statues of Columbus and Michael Angelo in the Congressional Library at Washington. He is represented at the Boston Museum, Philadelphia Academy of Design, Chicago Institute, Luxembourg Gallery, and Museum of Decorative Art, Paris. Mr. Bartlett's studio is the largest in Paris. He spends his time between Paris and New York. Mr. Bartlett has been employed by the Connecticut State Capitol Commission of Sculpture to make a design for the sculptural decoration of the north front of the Capitol building

37 BAS RELIEF—DEATH OF WARREN
By Paul Wayland Bartlett, A. N. A.

38 CARVED FRAME FOR CONN. COAT OF ARMS
By Albert Entress

ADDRESS OF EXHIBITORS

Adams, Willis Seaver.....1162 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

Brandegee, Robert B.....Farmington, Conn.

Bartlett, Paul Wayland .....5 Rue Dareau, Paris, France

Bunce, William Gedney .....Hartford, Conn.

Davis, Charles H..... .....Mystic, Conn.

Dietrich, Carl J .....11 Clinton Street, Hartford, Conn.

English, Mrs. M. B.....12 Fern Street, Hartford, Conn.

Entress, Albert ....Hartford, Conn.

Flagg, Charles Noel..... ....Hartford, Conn.

Flagg, Mrs. J. B.....253 W. 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Flagg, Montague.....253 W. 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Foster, Charles ....Farmington, Conn.

Griffin, Walter .....7 Pliny's Court, Hartford, Conn.

Gernhardt, Harry ....Wayland, Mass.

Moore, Edwin A ....Kensington, Conn.

Miner, Robert C..... ..... Waterford, Conn.

Niemeyer, John H. .....Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Owen, Mrs. E. S. D.....Goodwin Building, Hartford, Conn.

Storrs, Mrs. Wm. H.....81 Elm Street, Hartford, Conn.

Shurtleff, R. M.....44 W. 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Talcott, Allen B.....West 67th Street Studios, New York, N. Y.

White, Henry C.....1034 Prospect Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Wentworth, Daniel F.....Ballerstein Building, Hartford, Conn.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND CHINA*

Mrs. John M. Holcombe of Hartford—Special Commissioner for Connecticut on Antiques and History

1 WING CHAIR—period 1730-1750

Loaned by Mr. F. A. Sykes, Hartford, Conn. See Morse, page 168; Lockwood, page 164.

2 WINDSOR SETTEE—

Loaned by F. A. Sykes, Hartford, Conn.

3 GOVERNOR TRUMBULL CHAIR—period 1720

Loaned by Miss M. H. Dutton, Lebanon, Conn. "Brother Johnathan's" chair, used by Gov. Johnathan Trumbull during the Revolutionary War in the old square pew in the church at Lebanon, Conn.

4 BREWSTER CHAIR—

Loaned by Mr. H. H. Armstrong, Fitchville, Conn. Family tradition asserts that this chair was brought by Elder William Brewster in the Mayflower. Certified to have been handed down from generation to generation in the Brewster family

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Following list of furniture, loaned by Mrs. C. C. Monson, New Haven, Conn. The furniture and china mostly from the families of General Seth Pomeroy and Dr. Eneas Monson. Gen. Seth Pomeroy was in both the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars and was the first Brigadier-General to be appointed by the Continental Congress.

5 HEPPLEWHITE SIDEBOARD

6 EMPIRE SIDEBOARD

7 HEPPLEWHITE BREAKFAST TABLE

8 HEPPLEWHITE TEA TABLE

9 CANDLE STAND

10 CORNER WASHSTAND

11 EMPIRE BEDSTEAD—

The draperies are copies of those used on a bedstead in the Gay Mansion, Suffield, Conn.—1805.

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* Many pieces are loaned, others are for sale. Information furnished by Mr. J. H. Vaill, Mrs. C. C. Monson, Miss Monson, Connecticut State Building

12 SWELL-FRONT CHERRY BUREAU (inlaid)

13 SWELL-FRONT MAHOGANY BUREAU (inlaid)

14 SMALL ENGLISH BUREAU

15 MAHOGANY SECRETARY WITH CABINET TOP

16 SERPENTINE FRONT DESK (claw and ball foot)

17 MAHOGANY WARDROBE

18 HICKORY ROCKING CHAIR—with original seat of hickory
Chair used by Experience Chapin Burt of Longmeadow, Mass.

19 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR

20 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR

21 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR

22 CHIPPENDALE ARM CHAIR

23 CHIPPENDALE SIDE CHAIR

24 CHIPPENDALE SIDE CHAIR

25 HEPPLEWHITE ARM CHAIR

26 HEPPLEWHITE SIDE CHAIR

27 HEPPLEWHITE SIDE CHAIR

28 EMPIRE SOFA—1822

29 EMPIRE CHAIR

30 EMPIRE CHAIR

31 EMPIRE CHAIR

32 EMPIRE CHAIR—
This sofa and six chairs, with a consul table, was part of the wedding outfit of Mary Ann Patten (Monson), daughter of Nathaniel Patten of Hartford.

33 WASHINGTON MIRROR

34 OVAL GILT AND MAHOGANY MIRROR

35 COLONIAL MIRROR

36 TAPESTRY PICTURE—Telemachus, in Island of Calypso—
Worked by Sally Patten while at Moravian School in Bethlehem, Pa., between 1807-1809

37 RUSH-BOTTOM ARM CHAIR

38 RUSH-BOTTOM ARM CHAIR

39 EMPIRE MIRROR

40 LONG MIRROR—1780

41 MIRROR

Following list of china and antiques loaned by Mrs. C. C. Monson, New Haven, Conn.

50 COPPER COFFEE URN

51 SILVER BREAD TRAY

52 SILVER CAKE BASKET

53 PAIR SILVER CANDLE-STICKS—Colonial period, Sheffield plate

54 PITCHER—Lady of the Lake

55 WEDGEWOOD PITCHER

56 WEDGEWOOD PITCHER

57 COPPER FIVE O'CLOCK TEA KETTLE

58 PITCHER—lustre-ware

59 BLUE CHINA GRAVY BOAT—with platter and ladle

60 SPODE CUP AND SAUCER

61 PLATTER—perforated edge

62 CHINA CHAFFING DISH

63 LOWESTOFT PUNCH BOWL

64 LOWESTOFT GRAVY BOAT

65 LOWESTOFT PLATE

66 VEGETABLE DISH (with cover)

67 LOWESTOFT PLATTER (green border)

68 LOWESTOFT PLATE

69 LOWESTOFT DISH

70 PLATE WARMER

71 BRASS WARMING PAN

72 WEDGEWOOD PITCHER

73 TEA CADDY

74 TWO CANTON VASES

75 TWO LOWESTOFT VASES

76 PITCHER (green daisy border)

77 LOWESTOFT PLATTER WITH STRAINER

78 LOWESTOFT BOWL

79 LOWESTOFT TEA SET—3 pieces—teapot, creamer, sugar bowl

80 BLUE COVER—Lady of the Lake

81 SOUP TUREEN—Lady of the Lake

82 FRUIT DISH

83 MUSTARD JAR

84 THREE LOWESTOFT CUPS

85 SAUCER—lustre-ware, pink flowers

86 FOUR WINE GLASSES—cut glass tumbler, vinegar cruetts, mustard and two salts

87 ANCIENT SHOE OF 17TH CENTURY AND PURITAN STYLE

Found in loft of Dr. Monson's house in New Haven, Conn. Only a part of the inscription could be deciphered—"Worn by ——— ——— 1st Governor of Connecticut" (John Haynes was first governor of Connecticut)

88 PICKLE DISH

89 KNOCKER (Patten) AND DOOR LATCH

90 SPIRIT LAMP

91 BRASS ROSETTES

92 SEVEN PIECES—EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF, Etc.

93 SILVER COFFEE URN

94 ONE PAIR SHEFFIELD PLATE CANDLE-STICKS—Empire

95 ONE PAIR SMALL SILVER CANDLE-STICKS—Empire

96 SHEFFIELD PLATE TANKARD

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200 CORNER CHAIR—

Loaned by Hon. F. L. Wilcox, Berlin, Conn.

201 SILVER TRAY—

Loaned by Mrs. E. H. Putney, Hartford, Conn. Certified to have been the property of the Hubbards of Belfast, Me. Mrs. Edward Hubbard was the niece of Lord Edward Hawke

202 CURTAIN KNOBS—

Loaned by Mrs. C. J. Atkins, Middletown, Conn. Came from England before 1800

203 CHIPPENDALE SECRETARY—

Loaned by Mr. Frederick A. Robbins, Rocky Hill, Conn. Imported by John Robbins about 1765, when he built a fine house of the first brick ever made in Connecticut

204 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR—

Loaned by Mrs. Roswell Grant, East Windsor Hill, Conn. One of a set of fourteen—twelve side chairs and two arm chairs. Imported by Gov. Roger Wolcott in 1760, whose grand-daughter married Col. Roswell Grant, in 1783, bringing these "in her seting out," to the Grant House, where they have remained ever since

Early Colonial Mirror
1750

Banjo Clock—1810

Mirror with Acanthus Leaves
1825

Consul Table—1825

Candelabra—1825

Candle Stand
1760

Martha Washington Tea
Table—1780

Tip Table, owned by Gen'l
Jeremiah Wadsworth—1760

BEDROOM IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING—CARVED POST BEDSTEAD—BUREAU, FIRST EMPIRE—CANDLE STAND "TILT AND SWIVEL"

DINING ROOM CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING—HEPPLEWHITE SIDE BOARD—LOW BOY WITH SPANISH FEET, NO. 310—DINING TABLE, FIRST EMPIRE—SET CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS—HEPPLEWHITE CHAIR

HALL IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING LOOKING INTO DRAWING ROOM—SIX-LEGGED HIGH BOY, 1700, NO. 321—COURT CUPBOARD, 1689, NO. 319—CONNECTICUT CHEST, 1670, NO. 214—THOUSAND LEGGED TABLE, 1720, NO. 436—LOW OAK CHEST, 1650, NO. 349—WINDSOR CHAIRS

NOTE: Error is hereby noted and corrected—In list of furniture, Nos. 346 and 487 should read "candelabrum" or "candelabra."

205 SAME AS 204

206 COMB-BACK WINDSOR CHAIR—1750 period
A Grant heirloom. Loaned by Mrs. Roswell Grant, East Windsor Hill, Conn.

207 SAMPLER—
Loaned by Miss Ida Sutherland, Norwich, Conn.

208 BEAD BAGS—
Loaned by Mrs. E. R. Fairchilds, Middletown, Conn.

209 WHITE QUILTED BED-SPREAD—
Loaned by Mrs. E. J. Hill, Norwalk, Conn.

210 QUILTED WHITE BED-SPREAD—
Loaned by Mrs. George Newcombe, New Haven, Conn.

211 EMBROIDERED PICTURE—
Loaned by Mrs. Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford, Conn.

212 ANCIENT TABLE—1660 period—owned by Edward Griswold, the emigrant, and his descendants
Loaned by Miss Harriet Clark, Hartford

213 EMBROIDERY PIECE—
Loaned by Mrs. Oliver Johnson, Norwich, Conn.

214 CONNECTICUT OR SUN-FLOWER CHEST—1680—
Loaned by Mrs. Louis R. Cheney, Hartford, Conn.

215 PEWTER PLATTER—
Loaned by Mrs. Roswell Grant, East Windsor Hill

216—HISTORIC FOUR-POST BEDSTEAD—long used by Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and the one upon which he died—
Loaned by Mrs. John M. Holcombe for Ellsworth Association

217 SPINNING WHEEL—from Oliver Ellsworth House—used by Abigal Wolcott Ellsworth
Loaned by Mrs. John M. Holcombe for Ellsworth Association

218 CHIPPENDALE SOFA—imported by Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth—one of a set in his house before 1790—
Loaned by Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor, Conn.

219 ARM CHAIR—Queen Ann—Spanish foot, period of 1720, certified a Nathaniel Hayden chair from old Hayden House—
Loaned by Mrs. Lucretia G. Harvey, Hayden Station, Conn.

220 BRAIDED MAT—
Loaned by Mrs. Lucretia G. Harvey, Hayden Station, Conn.

221 PEWTER PORRINGER—
Loaned by Mrs. R. S. Goodwin, Torrington, Conn.

222 PEWTER PLATE—mentioned in will of 1760—and a hank of flax—
Loaned by Mrs. R. S. Goodwin, Torrington, Conn.

223 QUEEN ANN SIDE CHAIR—1710-1720. Certified—Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth—
Loaned by Mr. A. R. Wells, Windsor, Conn.

224 ARM CHAIR—with lion's feet, First Empire—
Loaned by Hon. F. L. Wilcox, Berlin, Conn.

225 FENDER ANDIRONS—Shovel and tongs
Loaned by Mrs. Louis R. Cheney, Hartford, Conn.

226 LOW BOY—
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell, Hartford

227 WINDSOR ARM CHAIR—1720—
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell

228 DUTCH CHAIR—1720—
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell

229 DUTCH CHAIR—1720—
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell

230 WINDSOR CHAIR—
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell

ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND CHINA

231 ANCIENT PICTURE—from Chester family—
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell

232 PEWTER PORRINGER—
Loaned by Mrs. D. A. Markham, Hartford, Conn.

Loaned by Mrs. Arthur L. Goodrich, Hartford, Conn.

233 CHERRY DESK—1720 period, handles mostly original. Owned and used by Col. Thomas Knowlton of Ashford, Conn., the distinguished officer in the Revolution who was shot and killed at battle of Harlem Heights. This piece has remained in possession of descendents—

234 WINDSOR SIDE CHAIR

235 DUTCH CHAIR—period 1710

236 CANDLE STAND

237 CANDLE STAND (hexicon)

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238 CHERRY SECRETARY (inlaid). Owned and used by Col. Benjamin Gold—
Loaned by Mr. J. H. Vaill, Winsted, Conn.

Pieces of furniture and china numbered to 238 are not for sale. Most of those following 238 may be purchased. Information, price and sales made by Mrs. Monson, Miss Monson or Mr. J. H. Vaill at Connecticut Building

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Loaned by Mrs. E. B. Leete, Guilford, Conn.

239 ONE SET SILVER LUSTRE (4 pieces)

240 COFFEE POT

241 SHEFFIELD CANDELABRA WITH PRISMS—plate

242 SPODE PLATTER

243 FRUIT PLATTER

244 BIBLICAL PLATTER

245 LANDING LAFAYETTE PLATTER

246 RIDGEWAY PLATTER (Asiatic palaces)

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300 CORNUCOPIA SOFA—First Empire

301 ALABASTER CLOCK—1800—certified—
Property of Col. James Ward

302 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR—bandy foot—1760

303 MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA TABLE—1780

304 MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA TABLE—1780

305 WASHINGTON MIRROR—1780

306 PEWTER COFFEE POT—James Dixon

307 TRUMBULL ENGRAVING—Battle of Bunker Hill

308 TRUMBULL ENGRAVING—Death of Gen'l Montgomery
For description 307-308. See list of paintings and pictures

309 RUSH BOTTOM COUCH—1730
See page 208, Lockwood

310 LOW BOY—mahogany with Spanish feet—1730-1750

311—CLAW AND BALL FOOT TIP TABLE—1750

312 KETTLE DRUM, OAK BUREAU—Seventeenth Century

313 LOW BOY—maple wood—from Grant House Windsor Hill. Imported by Samuel Grant about 1700

314 BIBLE BOX—carved oak— Seventeenth Century

315 OLD TABLE—certified Grant table—Seventeenth Century

316 HIGH BOY—1700 or earlier—in Alden family—descendants claim came over in the Mayflower—certified historical piece

317 HIGH BOY—maple wood—certified from Norwich

318 LOW BOY—walnut, feather banded—certified 1720

319 OAK PRESS CUPBOARD—with carved date and initials R 1698 M

320 CONSUL TABLE—First Empire—white marble pillars, gilded fruits

321 SIX-LEGGED HIGH BOY—feather banded—1700 period

322 OLD OAK DINING TABLE—about 1650. Always in Grant family. Homestead of Gen. Grant's ancestors in East Windsor Hill. All original

323 CLAW AND BALL CHAIR

324 CLAW AND BALL CHAIR

325 SLAT-BACK ROCKER—from Coventry—certified 1740

326 WINDSOR CHAIR—certified—from Coventry

327 WINDSOR DESK CHAIR—1740

328 MAHOGANY COUCH—First Empire

329 CANDLE STAND—certified 1760—from Westchester

330 PEMBROKE BREAKFAST TABLE—1790

331 SMALL PEWTER TEA POT

332 EMPIRE BEDSTEAD—the draperies are copies of those used on a bedstead in the "Gay Mansion," Suffield, Conn.—1805—the tassels are fac-similies of original, as one was courteously loaned for a pattern

333 HEPPLEWHITE ARM CHAIR—certified. Washington's seat in the First Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and later the property of Andrew Jackson

334 COLONIAL GILT MIRROR—1740

335 PEWTER TANKARD—certified Wadsworth

336 BELLOWS

337 BUTTERFLY TABLE—1660

338 BRASS CANDLE-STICKS—certified

339 SNUFFERS AND TRAY

340 TRUMBULL ROCKER—1730 period—from Trumbull family, Lebanon

341 JAMB-HOOKS—certified

342 CANDLE STAND—certified 1740

343 CLAW AND BALL CHAIR—Dutch—1740 period

344 CLAW AND BALL CHAIR—Dutch—1740 period—
See Morse, page 164

345 SHEFFIELD TRAY

346 CANDLEBRA

347 FIRE SHOVEL

348 BLUE TEAPOT

349 CARVED CHEST—1660

350 ANDIRIONS

400 BRASS FENDER

401 URN ANDIRONS—certified—First Empire

402 CARVER CHAIR—all genuine—except new rush seat—Seventeenth Century

403 BRASS SCONCES—imported over 100 years ago—certified

404 MANTEL MIRROR—certified

405 BANNISTER BACK CHAIR—1740—
Lockwood, page 156

ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND CHINA

406 FAN-BACK WINDSOR CHAIR—1750

407 SUGAR BOWL—early Staffordshire

408 PEWTER SUGAR BOWL AND CREAMER

409 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR—1770

410 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR—1770

411 PEWTER PLATTER

412 MANTEL MIRROR

413 DUTCH CHAIR—1735—certified from Marlborough

414 HEPPLEWHITE CARD TABLE

415 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR

416 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR

417 EMPIRE CLOCK—1800

418 GILT MIRROR

419 MAHOGANY CORNER CUPBOARD—First Empire—1825

420 BLOCK FRONT BUREAU—1760—original handles

421 ANDIRONS

422 MAHOGANY CLOCK

423 BLUE AND WHITE COFFEE POT—Staffordshire

424 MIRROR

425 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR

426 CUT GLASS

427 FIRST EMPIRE BUREAU

428 RED AND WHITE DECANTER

429 FIRST EMPIRE CLAW-FOOT TABLE

430 JAMB HOOKS

431 FIVE CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY CHAIRS

432 MAHOGANY SHERATON TABLE—This table was in the ship "Sallie," which brought a load of furniture from France to Wiscosset, Maine, which place was selected as a refuge for Marie Antoinette, in anticipation of her escape from the Revolutionists

433 BLUE AND WHITE WASH BOWL AND PITCHER

434 FRUIT DISH AND PLATTER—Clews

435 FIRST EMPIRE DINING TABLE

436 THOUSAND-LEGGED TABLE

437 LADY'S WORK TABLE—Bonaparte family

438 TWO GLASS DECANTERS

439 SILVER CANDLE-STICKS

440 FIRST EMPIRE MIRROR—original gilt

441 LOWESTOFT CHINA AND OLD CANTON PLATTER

442 TIP TABLE—certified Gen'l Jeremiah Wadsworth

443 TEA SET—blue and white—from Glastonbury

444 SETTEE (painted)

445 PAIR BRONZE LAMPS—First Empire—original prisms

446 SLAT-BACK ARM ROCKER—1730

447 WINDSOR ROCKER

448 CANDLE STAND—"tilt and swivel"—1750

449 STAND

450 THREE MAHOGANY CHAIRS

451 TWO ENGLISH PLATES

452 SIX BLUE AND WHITE PLATES

453 TEA POT

454 PLATTER

455 PEMBROKE BREAKFAST TABLE

456 HEPPLEWHITE CHAIR

457 BLUE AND WHITE PLATTER

458 BRASS ANDIRONS (square base)

459 WIRE FENDER (brass rail)

460 SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TABLE

461 SHOVEL AND TONGS

462 ONE PAIR TONGS

463 CURTAIN HOLDERS

464 PEWTER TEA POT

465 MIRROR—wood-carved, acanthus leaves

466 ROCKING CHAIR

467 CANDLE STAND

468 FAN-BACK WINDSOR ROCKER

469 SHERATON STAND

470 WINDSOR CHAIR

471 COMB BACK ROCKER

472 WINDSOR CHAIR (duck-foot arm)

473 TENT BEDSTEAD—from Leffingwell family, Norwich, Conn.

474 SLAT-BACK ROCKER

475 SLAT-BACK ROCKER

476 BATTERSEA ENAMEL KNOBS

477 SMALL TABLE—17th century

478 WINDSOR ARM CHAIR

479 HIGH BOY (scroll top)

480 BANJO CLOCK—Willard

481 CREAMER (blue and white)

482 SUGAR BOWL (blue and white)

483 OAK TABLE

484 TEA TABLE (bandy legs)

485 BOSTON ROCKER

486 TEA SET—pink lustre—30 pieces

487 BRONZE CANDLEBRA

488 TERRY CLOCK—made by Olcott Cheney

489 TEA POT (blue and white)

490 WINDSOR CHAIR

491 WINDSOR CHAIR

492 ANCIENT TABLE—17th century—certified Grant House

493 WINDSOR ARM CHAIR

494 WINDSOR CHAIR

495 WINDSOR CHAIR

496 WINDSOR CHAIR

497 BLUE PITCHER

ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND CHINA

498 OLD DAVENPORT CHINA COFFEE POT

499 CREAMER

500 CUP AND SAUCER

501 CUP AND SAUCER

502 BOWL

503 PEWTER PLATTER

504 PEWTER PLATTER

505 PEWTER PLATTER

506 PEWTER BOWL

507 FOUR PEWTER PLATES

508 PEWTER BOWL

509 CALICO TEA POT (Adams' piece)

510 BLUE BOWL

511 PINK PLATE

512 PLATE (Adams' ware)

513 SUGAR BOWL—Ridgeway—blue and white—1824

514 SUGAR BOWL—blue and white (Adams)

The above design is the official "marker" adopted by the Commission, and is placed upon every article used in the Connecticut State Building bearing catalogue number

GENEALOGY

A few early Connecticut families (ancestors of vast numbers of citizens of the United States) have been selected for genealogical illustration in water colors. Coats of arms, official services and personal and genealogical data have been introduced making charts of unusual interest and presenting valuable information to the many descendants who visit the Connecticut State Building from all parts of the country. These were designed and executed by Mr. Charles L. N. Camp of New Haven, Genealogist, Heraldic Expert and Illuminator. The families were selected by Mr. Camp and Miss Mary K. Talcott, another well-known genealogist of Hartford. The few coats of arms marked "accepted by the descendants" have not been fully investigated by the committee in charge and therefore cannot be officially endorsed. Charts are placed in library, and entrance hall. They have been purchased in most instances by "Descendants," and loaned for the occasion

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HARTFORD

Haynes (double) ..... Miss Katherine S. Day

Harlakenden (double) ..... Col. F. W. Cheney

Wyllys (double) ..... Maj. Louis R. Cheney

Seymour (double) ..... Miss Talcott

Talcott (includes Pynchon, Holyoke) ..... Mr. Charles Talcott

Wadsworth ..... Mr. J. M. Holcombe

Hooker ..... Mr. E. W. Hooker

Lyman (double) ..... Mrs. Holcombe

Olmsted ..... Mrs. H. S. Storrs

Spencer ..... Mrs. James J. Goodwin

Whiting ..... (for sale) .....

Lord ..... Mrs. Chas. A. White

Pitkin ..... Mrs. Holcombe

Hopkins ..... (for sale) ..... State

Richards ..... Mr. Haughton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Webster (includes Treat) ..... Mr. W. W. Ellsworth

Lewis ..... (for sale) .....

Edwards ..... (for sale) .....

Pratt ..... Mrs. Holcombe

G E N E A L O G Y

NEW HAVEN

Davenport (double) ..... Mrs. F. W. Cheney
Eaton (double) ..... Mrs. Edwin Wells
Goodyear ..... Mrs. Henry Roberts
Atwater ..... Miss Frank Monson
Pierpont ..... Dr. John L. C. Foster
Wakeman ..... Mrs. Henry Roberts
Street ..... Mr. Edgar F. Doolittle

NEW LONDON

Winthrop ..... Mrs. S. G. Marion Winthrop
Saltonstall (double) ..... Mrs. Geo. W. Forrest
Brewster ..... Mrs. Louis R. Cheney
Rogers ..... Mrs. Horace S. Ely (Griswold)
Bruen (double) ..... Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith
Bolles (double) ..... Mrs. Roswell Grant

NORWICH

Mason ..... Mrs. Louis R. Cheney
Huntington ..... Mr. Haughton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fitch ..... Miss Eliz. Dixon
Lothrop ..... Mrs. Geo. W. Lane
Tracy ..... Mrs. Bela P. Larned
Leffingwell ..... Mr. Arthur L. Shipman
Gardiner ..... Mr. Gardiner Greene
Perkins ..... Mr. Haughton

STONINGTON

L. Dennison ..... Mrs. L. R. Cheney
Chesebrough ..... Mrs. Henry L. Jones

G E N E A L O G Y

GUILFORD

Whitfield (double) ..... Mrs. F. W. Cheney
Leete (double) ..... Mrs. Wm. H. Palmer
Chittenden ..... Mr. Chas. M. Beach

FAIRFIELD

Ludlow ..... Mrs. Chas. Stearns
Gold ..... Mr. J. H. Vaill
Jones ..... Mrs. F. Whitmore
Burr ..... Miss Anna Burr Jennings

WINDSOR

Wareham ..... Mrs. F. W. Cheney
Drake (double) ..... Mrs. Louis R. Cheney
Allyn (double) ..... Miss Jane Tuttle
Phelps ..... Gen. Phelps Montgomery
Wolcott (includes Appleton) (double) ..... Mr. Chas. E. Gross

WETHERSFIELD

Chester ..... Mrs. A. A. Welch
Goodrich ..... Mrs. Daniel A. Markham
Wells ..... Miss Fannie Pomeroy Brown
Bulkeley (includes Chauncey) (double) ..... Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley
Hollister ..... (for sale) .....

MIDDLETOWN

Wilcox (includes White, Savage, Sage, etc.,) ..... Mr. F. L. Wilcox

SAYBROOK

Fenwick, Cullich, Ely (double) ..... Mr. Richard Fenwick Ely
Buckingham ..... Mrs. Colt
Griswold ..... Miss Eliz. Griswold
Bradford (includes Steele and Warner) ..... Mrs. Kinney

Woodbridge ..... Col. F. W. Cheney
Edwards ..... (for sale) .....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Commission of the State of Connecticut hereby acknowledges the following corporations of the State who have aided in the adornment and furnishings of the Connecticut State Building:

Cheney Brothers of South Manchester donated all the silk fabrics used on the walls, windows and furniture

The Hartford Carpet Company of Thompsonville and New York gave the rugs in use in the building

The Bradley and Hubbard Manufacturing Company of Meriden furnished all the electric fixtures at greatly reduced prices

The P. and F. Corbin Company of New Britain equipped the building with hardware

The J. B. Williams Company of Glastonbury contributed the toilet soap

The Wilcox and White Company of Meriden gave the use of a piano with the Angelus attachment, and contributed the services of an accomplished performer

THE CHARTER OAK AND WYLLYS HOUSE, ERECTED IN HARTFORD IN 1638

THE Wyllys family is characteristic of the founders of Connecticut. The first of the name in this country, Governor George Wyllys, left in 1638 an ancestral estate in England, Fenny-Compton in Warwickshire, to throw in his fortunes with those of the Puritan settlers of Hartford. This estate was near Stratford-on-Avon, and one of the Wyllyses left a sum of money for a "lecture" or sermon to be preached weekly in Stratford; so the thought occurs that Shakespeare was very possibly familiar with the names of Wyllys and Fenny-Compton. George Wyllys held the office of Governor of Connecticut; his son, Samuel, served in the General Assembly thirty-six years; Samuel's son, Hezekiah, was elected in 1711 Secretary of State for the Colony; he was succeeded by his son, George, who held the office for the long period of sixty-four years. Then succeeded him his son, General Samuel Wyllys, for fifteen years until 1809. Thus, this office, so important in the history of the Colony, was held for ninety-eight years without a break by the father, son, and grandson. "It is believed," remarks I. W. Stuart, in his "Lives of the Early Governors of Connecticut," "that this instance of the perpetuation of high office in the same family for so long a term of years is without a parallel in this country." Add to this period of ninety-eight years, the thirty-six years of service of Samuel Wyllys, and the six years when the first George Wyllys was chief magistrate, and we have the record of one hundred and forty years when high places of trust were annually given to the Wyllys family

A GLIMPSE OF CONNECTICUT COLONIAL HISTORY

BY

MRS. JOHN MARSHALL HOLCOMBE

Member Board of Lady Managers, Louisiana Purchase Exposition 1904
Second Vice-President of Connecticut Society Colonial Dames

NO less an American historian than the late Dr. John Fiske remarks, "that a really intelligent and fruitful study of American history is only an affair of yesterday." It is surprising to think how little notice was paid to it half a century ago, and he invites special attention "to the State of Connecticut, in its relation to the very first beginnings and the final establishment of federal government."

The religious intolerance of Charles I, and his ministers, sent from England large numbers of the best quality of Anglo-Saxon representatives. They were men of culture, and of such powerful influence that their strength could not long be "cribbed, cabined or confined" by king or minister.

In the emigrants of 1630 there was no thought of a life or government free from the control of the British crown. The desire of the Massachusetts men was to establish a theocratic commonwealth attuned to the existing home rule. In 1633 came, however, men of a different mold. Planted in their natures seemed to have been that seed destined to develop the great system of democracy, for, from the very beginning, as we look back through the long perspective of two and one-half centuries, and turn on the X-rays of modern analytical investigation, we can note the workings of that marvelous leaven — democracy — prompting and directing their course.

The ship Griffin bore from English shores, in 1633, a notable company, bound for Newtown, Mass., and among this company two men, Hooker and Haynes, certainly are of special interest to the student of history. Thomas Hooker had been pastor of a

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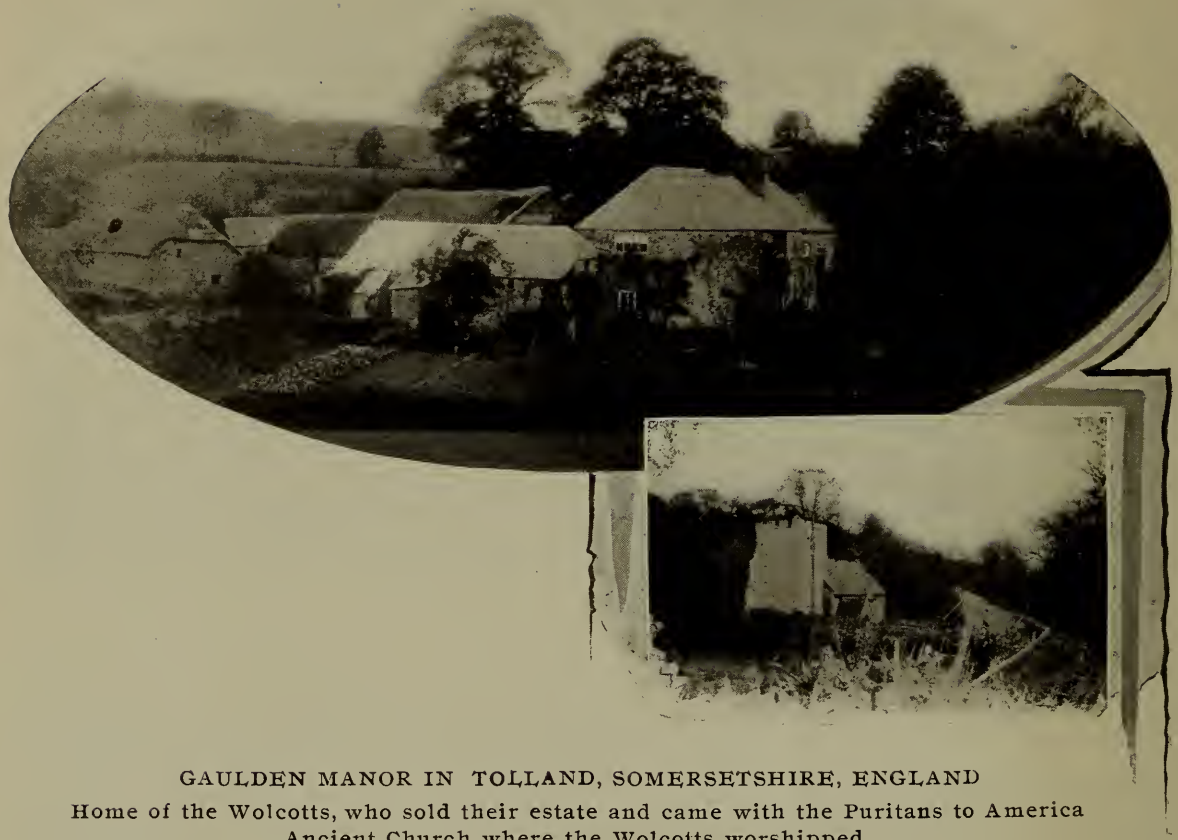


GAULDEN MANOR IN TOLLAND, SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND
Home of the Wolcotts, who sold their estate and came with the Puritans to America
Ancient Church where the Wolcotts worshipped

church in Chelmsford, and so great was his popularity, that not only his own people, but others from all parts of Essex flocked to hear him. The Earl of Warwick, though residing at a great distance, was a frequent attendant. John Haynes, the most conspicuous layman of the Thomas Hooker company, was a man "of large estate and heavenly mind." He was owner of Copford Hall, an elegant seat that offered an annual income of 1,000 pounds sterling. He was one of the best representatives of the republicans of that day, which Coleridge has so justly called "the religious and moral aristocracy." His second wife was Mabel Harlakenden of prominent family and royal descent. Her brother, Roger Harlakenden, brought great wealth to the little colony at Boston, and his untimely death deprived the community of his valuable influence and large resources. John Haynes' two eldest sons remained in England, and we read of a complaint from them after his death, that "their father had spent too much of his estate in settling the colony in New England." But even in Massachusetts, the Mecca of that hazardous voyage, the aspirations of the "Hooker company" were not realized. "A fundamental feature of the Massachusetts policy was the limitation of office holding, and the elective franchise to church members only." Such restriction did not agree with their conception of personal liberty.

The residents of the adjoining towns of Dorchester and Watertown were also opposed to the Massachusetts policy, and among the supporters of Hooker were Rev. John Warham, John Maverick, Roger Ludlow and Henry Wolcott of Dorchester, and George Phillips, a Cambridge graduate, pastor of the church of Watertown. In these three towns was held that germ of pure democracy which

was destined to revolutionize the world. Through long generations civil liberty had been kept alive on English soil. Slowly developing from the little beginning in the wise rulings of Alfred the Great, down through the centuries, it fired the souls of these men — some of whom bore the blood of that royal ancestor in their veins — to resist theocratic limitations and advance personal liberty. A spirit of unrest seemed evident from the very beginning among the passengers of the Griffin. They were barely settled in Massachusetts before they agitated the matter of leaving, and they appealed to the court, after only a year's residence, "for liberty to remove." To this request there were strenuous objections. John Haynes was made governor of the Massachusetts colony in May, 1635, but even this overture was not efficacious in restraining the restless spirits. There were leaders there, who could not brook the bonds restraining those vital forces that claimed expression. Men of destiny they seem, indeed, created for a great mission, pressed irresistibly on to work out the plans of an over-ruling Providence, whom we are told "sifted three kingdoms to find the material wherewith to settle New England," and a Connecticut writer tells us "that the Massachusetts colony was again sifted to find the righteous material for the creation of Connecticut — the birthplace of democracy." The Massachusetts court granted an unwilling consent, and in 1636, Thomas Hooker and his company removed to the Connecticut river, settling at a point midway between Windsor and Wethersfield (which was soon named Hartford) and called it Newtowne. To the north of them was the Dorchester contingent with the Godly divine, John Warham, as pastor, and Roger Lud-

AVENUE LEADING TO MALVERN HALL, ESTATE OF THE GRISWOLDS AT WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND, FROM ABOUT FIFTEENTH CENTURY

The Griswolds who came to America were decendants of a younger son of the family who owned Malvern Hall

GEN'L HEZEKIAH HAYNES

Son of Gov. John Haynes, who remained in England, owner of Copford Hall

CHURCH ATTENDED BY GRISWOLDS

Interments and Memorial Tablets of the family are in the churchyard, Warwickshire, England, also a tablet to George Griswold, who was undoubtedly the father of Edward and Matthew Griswold, the emigrants

low and Henry Wolcott among the laymen; to the south was the company from Watertown.

Alexander Johnston says, "These settlements had entered the new territory, not only as complete organizations, but as completely organized churches. It was to be the privilege of Connecticut to keep the notion of this federal relation alive until it could be made the fundamental law of all the commonwealths in 1789. In this respect, the life principles of the American Union may be traced straight back to the primitive union of the three little settlements on the banks of the Connecticut." On January 14, 1639, a convention met at Hartford, which was a momentous occasion in American history. In the creation of a constitution there accepted, three men are conspicuous: Thomas Hooker, the minister and great intellectual leader, whose sermon of May. 1638 (but recently deciphered by Dr. J. H. Trumbull) reveals him as the father of the democracy; John Haynes, the recognized civil leader and first governor of the colony of Connecticut, and Roger Ludlow, the accomplished lawyer, whose hand surely penned the document which bears to the legal eye. the illegible hall-marks of his professional handicraft. Though these three figures stand prominently forth on that dramatic stage, around them are grouped statesmen gathered from Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, who met in that memorable January, 1639, to frame a constitution, hitherto unknown to the nations of the earth. The compact prepared in the cabin of the Mayflower, though of a most interesting character, was in no sense a constitution, "defining the powers of government to which its framers are willing to entrust themselves," and it began with a full recognition of royal authority and can no longer be interpreted as any factor in democracy. Of it, Johnston writes: "It had not a particle of political significance, nor was

MARFIELD CHURCH IN LEICESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND, WHERE THOMAS HOOKER PREACHED BEFORE COMING TO AMERICA

In oval at right is the First Church at Hartford, Connecticut, founded by Thomas Hooker

democracy an impelling force in it."

It may be interesting to note the persons constituting that company of Puritans, which to such an extent has peopled this country and determined its characteristics. Most of that company were well educated. They sacrificed the environments of wealth and such luxury as pertained to the seventeenth century, to cross the seas and encounter manifold privations, sufferings and dangers for conscience sake. They were in no sense wanderers or "pilgrims." All of the circumstances attending their emigration, unequivocally demonstrate that the undertaking, from first to last, was inspired by religious principle. They were true "Puritans," living not for the flesh, but the pure spirit from which their name is derived. In their interpretation of this purity, they elevated the spirit, and not only subordinated the things of this world, but to a great extent abandoned them and banished from their lives such superfluities as forms and ceremonies. From the absence of worldly considerations left by them, very erroneous conclusions have been drawn. Hollister states: "From actual examinations, it appears that more than four-fifths of the early landed proprietors of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford, belong to families that had arms granted to them in England. But what had they to do with the gauntleted hand, the helmeted brow, the griffins, the lions, the strawberry and the storks of the Herald's College?"

Thomas Hooker, Samuel Stone, Roger Ludlow, John Warham, John Maverick, George Phillips and many others, both clergymen and laymen, were university men. Haynes, Wyllys, Drake, Wolcott, Griswold and Phelps, we know, relinquished beautiful homes, and with their wives, who were

JOHN DAVENPORT, FOUNDER OF FIRST THEOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN NEW WORLD

Founded on the brotherhood of men and modeled from the Israelites after their escape from bondage in Egypt

women of equally good position with themselves, cast their lives in with those elements which were to create a "dynamic force" sufficient to revolutionize the world and elevate humanity.

The home of Henry Wolcott was Gaulden Manor, in Tolland, Somersetshire, England, and the manor house, long the residence of this ancient family, was richly ornamented with carved work. Henry Wolcott gave up those pastimes, "bold, athletic and hardy," which the country squires of merry England were wont to pursue, attached himself to the Puritan movement, and set sail for America. Roger Ludlow, an Oxford man, was also of an ancient English family.

In less than a year after the settlement of Hartford, the three river

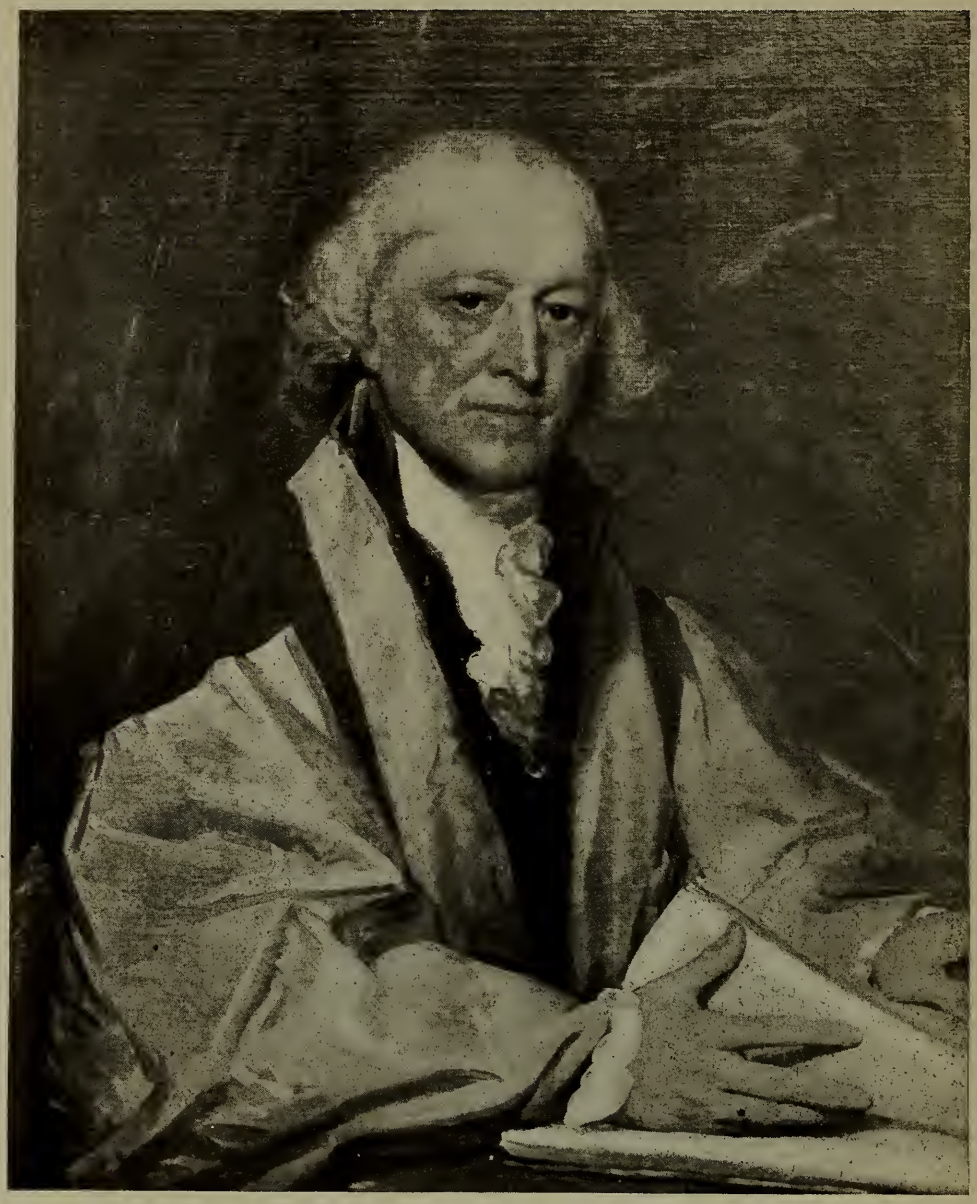
towns were threatened with extinction, and only the most direct and heroic measures could save them. In May, 1637, "an offensive war was declared against the Pequot Indians," and a force of ninety men levied, forty-two from Hartford, thirty from Windsor, eighteen from Wethersfield. Gathered together on the bank of the river at Hartford, under the command of Capt John Mason, the departing warriors received the blessing of Thomas Hooker. In a letter written by him to Governor Winthrop at Boston, immediately following, he explained the reasons for their course, and adds, "I hope you see the necessity to hasten execution and not to do this work of the Lord slackly."

The colonists fell upon the Pequots, sleeping off a debauch of the previous evening, and almost annihilated the tribe. "It was civilization against barbarism. It was a mighty blow struck in self-defense by a handful of settlers against a horde of demons. Sachem and sagamore against soldier and legist; sannup and squaw against husbandman and housewife; war drum against church bell; war whoop against psalm; savagery, squalor, devilish rites and incantations against prayer, hymns and exhortations. Warfare, rapine and desolation against peace and plenty, enlightenment and culture and all the social forces that bear fruitage under the sunlight of civilization," says John M. Taylor in "The Life of Roger Ludlow."

The government, self-established, under which the three river towns had existed from 1639, had proved eminently satisfactory, but being without recognition from the home authorities, there seemed great insecurity during the stormy period of the restoration, and the necessity of a charter very apparent. In 1662, John Winthrop, perhaps the most courtly and tactful man in the colony, was entrusted with the delicate commission of securing such from the new sovereign. He was the son of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts and, like his honored father, "possessed a remarkable combination of audacity with velvet tact. He knew at once how to maintain the rights and claims of Connecticut and how to make Charles II think him the best fellow in the world." So the astute statesman sought and obtained a royal charter, which "simply gave Connecticut what she had already, and which was so satisfactorily republican, that she did not need to revise it in 1789, but lived on with it well into the nineteenth century." This charter defined her territory in such a way as to include some of the other colonies which, by royal authority, were annexed.

Soon the whole of what is now

RESIDENCE OF THEOPOLIS EATON, AN EARLY EMIGRANT, ERECTED IN NEW HAVEN AS THE FIRST MANSION IN THE COLONY



WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON

One of the framers of the Federal Constitution and President of the Committee of Five appointed to revise the style of the instrument and arrange its articles—He proposed the organization of the Senate as a separate body—Johnson was born and died at Stratford, Connecticut—Copied from original by Gilbert Stuart, now in possession of Dr. Charles Frederick Johnson

known as Connecticut had grown together as an extensive republic, composed of towns whose union presented, in many respects, a miniature model of our present great federal commonwealth, and all protected under that broad charter, around which cluster today cherished traditions. Who can imagine Hartford without the Charter Oak? Who in Connecticut does not know of this same charter and the tenacity with which it was preserved? Massachusetts had not only surrendered her charter, but suffered the humiliation of learning that Connecticut had heroically mastered the situation and kept the priceless document. In Hartford, Andros was conquered and the crown set at naught. While the authorities were gathered in courteous

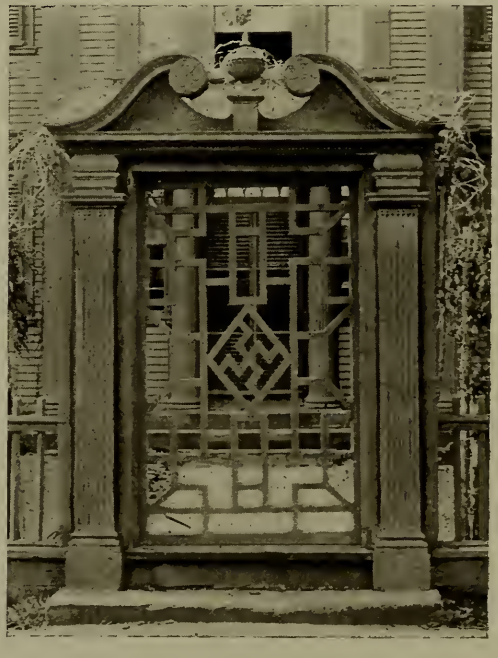
HISTORIC GRANT HOUSE AT WINDSOR

conference with their distinguished guest, Major Andros, the subject of discussion — the charter — lay upon the table. Suddenly, all the lights went out and there was a moment of darkness. The candles were re-lit, but amazing to relate, the charter had disappeared. No one knew whither. It was a singular accident, but the most polite and gracious governor in the world and amiable counsel could not surrender an article that was not to be found. So Andros, baffled, angry and indignant, left with his commission unfulfilled. A bold colonist, Captain Joseph Wadsworth, had seized the charter in that moment of darkness, and in company with Captain John Talcott escaped with it to Wyllys Hill. In the heart of a great oak it was safely deposited, transmitting to the venerable tree that guarded it an immortal name.

"Connecticut's line of public conduct was precisely the same after as before 1662, and its success was remarkable. It is safe to say that the diplomatic skill, forethought and self-control shown by the men who guided the course of Connecticut during this period have seldom been equalled on the larger fields of the world's history. As products of democracy, they were its best vindication."

Following a small remnant of the Pequots, as they fled from their devastated stronghold, along the shores of Connecticut, the beautiful region about Quinnipiac was first disclosed to English eyes, and reports of it reached Boston in a short time, and so glowing were the descriptions, that a party of Englishmen, lately arrived, greatly longed to appropriate such a beautiful retreat. John Davenport, a distinguished divine from London, with Theopolis Eaton and a "goodly company" had reached Boston a few months previous. They desired, however, to found a community of their own, and though diligent efforts were again made to keep such desirable citizens in Massachusetts, — even to the generous offer of the whole town of Newberry, — they could not be persuaded to remain, and they set out for the tempting regions of the Connecticut shore. They settled at Quinnipiac, calling the place New Haven. Mr. Eaton built a house of large proportions, having twenty-seven rooms, and furnished it in truly luxurious fashion, for the records bear witness that he had "tapestries, Turkey carpets and tapestry carpets," and that he accommodated an immense household, many besides his immediate family being sheltered in that spacious mansion.

John Davenport had evinced such Puritan tendencies before receiving



"OLD GATE"—ENTRANCE TO COLONIAL MANSION AT FARMINGTON

his ordination, it seemed unlikely that he could receive orders, but his brother-in-law, Sir Richard Conway, principal secretary to the King in 1624, had such influence with Charles I, that the young man was apparently pardoned his outspoken expressions and he was ordained and established over St. Stephen's church in London. Theopolis Eaton, a wealthy merchant of London, was the son of a clergyman in Coventry, who had been the teacher of Davenport in his youth. Edward Hopkins married the stepdaughter of Theopolis Eaton and came with him from Boston, but settled in Hartford, and was governor of the colony every alternate year with Haynes. Two stepsons of Theopolis Eaton were David and Thomas Yale, the former being great-grandfather of Elihu Yale. The New Haven settlement was a theocratic commonwealth like Boston. This remained with the outlying districts entirely distinct until 1662, when they were all incorporated into the colony of Connecticut by the provisions of the famous charter.

As Roger Ludlow still pushed on after that remnant of the fleeing Pequots, he saw beyond Quinnipiac (New Haven) another fair spot, named Uncoa, which so pleased him that, disappointed, we are told, in not having filled the office of governor in either Massachusetts or Connecticut, he determined upon founding a colony for himself, where he would be the unquestioned leader. This place he called Fairfield, and hither came his intimate friends and companions in the pilgrimage from England to Massachusetts and Massachusetts to Connecticut. There were many prominent and wealthy people in Fairfield, living in beautiful homes, and many a noble specimen of colonial architecture, and family silver bearing arms and crests, perished in that merciless destruction of General Tryon and his Hessian soldiers in the struggle of 1776.

Another commonwealth was in 1639 established at the mouth of the Connecticut river by Colonel George Fenwick, who arrived with his wife, Lady Alice Fenwick, often called Lady Alice Botteler, accompanied by gentlemen of position and their attendants. Winthrop had established a fort there in 1635, and later, in expectation of the arrival of the distinguished company, houses had been built under his superintendence for "gentlemen of quality." Of this territory, immense in extent as described on paper in the grant of 1631, the Earl of Warwick had been made "governor in chief, and lord high admiral of all the plantations within the bounds and upon the coasts of America." Five lords, members of the House of Lords, and twelve gentlemen of the House of Commons were appointed to assist him; among the former, Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke, who with many others afterward distinguished in the civil war, contemplated a removal to this place. Sir Henry Vane, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Rich, John Pym, Oliver Cromwell were among the number. The settlement received the title of Saybrook, in honor of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke, and enjoyed an independent government, administered by Colonel George Fenwick. It owed no allegiance to Connecticut until 1644, when it became incorporated with that colony. Pathetic is the sequel of Colonel Fenwick's sojourn in the wilderness. Conditions had become more favorable in England, and the distinguished men and women who were expected to follow, remained at home, and upon that lonely shore Colonel Fenwick buried his high-born wife, Lady Alice, and returned alone to his native land, leaving all his possessions in New England to his sister, Elizabeth, wife of Captain John Cullick and later Richard Ely. There is in the original

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, A LEADER IN THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787 WHICH FRAMED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Ellsworth mansion at Windsor, Connecticut—Ellsworth, with his colleague, Johnson of Connecticut, drew a bill to organize the Judiciary

town of Saybrook, now Lyme, a very old burying-ground, called the Ely Cemetery, where for nine generations, descendants only of this Richard Ely have been buried. No one, save those of Ely composition, can be mingled with the dust in that select enclosure. In Saybrook an ancient tablestone with curious scroll top, marks the resting place of Lady Fenwick. Hollister writes: "It speaks of the crowning excellence and glory of a woman's love, who could give up the attractions of her proud English home, the peerless circles wherein she moved and constituted a chief fascination, to follow her husband to the desolate peninsula, where the humble houses of wood within the enclosure of the fort opened their arms with but a grim and chilly welcome. She must have suffered bitter disappointment, as she looked off in vain for the long-expected sail that was to waft the noble coterie of lords and ladies, knights and gentlemen, to Saybrook, whither they had promised to flee from the civic strifes that beset them at home."

John Winthrop of Connecticut was the oldest son of Governor Winthrop of Boston, born at Groton, England, 1605, the favorite of his father. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and further equipped by an extensive European trip, which found him at twenty-five years of age one of the most highly accomplished and elegant men of his time. In 1631 he came

ROGER SHERMAN

The only man who took part in drafting our four great documents of early national history—Declaration of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Constitution

with his father to America and was chosen magistrate for Massachusetts. Soon after he went back to England, but in 1635 returned with a commission to build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut river and to hold the place of governor.

At New London John Winthrop also established a colony, and with him was associated Rev. Mr. Blinman who after ten years was succeeded by Rev. Simon Bradstreet, son of Governor Bradstreet and grandson of Governor Dudley of Massachusetts. In 1659 Captain John Mason, with Rev. James Fitch and a company of thirty-five, followed along the banks of the Thames river to a picturesque spot between the Yantic and Shetucket rivers, and created the town of Norwich, which Dr. Holmes justly described as "a town of supreme, audacious, alpine loveliness."

Again I quote from John Fiske, who declares, "To Connecticut was given not only the labor and honor of framing the first constitution, but at a later, most critical moment of the United States, her sons played a saving part. The period just following the Revolution was fraught with distemper and danger. There was lurking dread of what might be done by a new and untried continental power. In 1786 civil war was threatened in many quarters, bitterness of jealousy between large and small states, north and south, was such that the assembling of statesmen in Philadelphia was a gloomy occasion. Controversy was heated, and personal accusations made the situation exceedingly grave and dangerous. The convention was on the point of breaking up; the members going home with their minds clouded and their hearts rent at the imminency of civil strife, when a compromise was suggested by Oliver Ellsworth, Roger Sherman and William Samuel Johnson, three immortal names. These men represented Connecticut, the State which for 150 years had been familiar with the co-operation of the federal and national principles. In the election of her government, she was a little nation; in the election of her assembly she was a little confederation. thus it was that at one of the most critical moments of our country's existence, the sons of Connecticut played a decisive part and made it possible for the framework of our national

government to be completed. When we consider this noble climax and the memorable beginnings which led up to it, when we also reflect the mighty part federalism is unquestionably to play in the future, we shall be convinced that there is no State in our Union whose history will better repay careful study than Connecticut. Surely few incidents are better worth turning over and over and surveying from all possible points of view, than the framing of a little confederation of river towns in Hartford in January, 1639."

By the searchlight of modern "intelligent study," we may indeed see Connecticut illumined with an immortal radiance, and the figures of four dates blazing in unquenchable light, 1639 — 1662 — 1687 — 1789. The hiding of the charter in the oak is identified with those series of events by which true liberty was inaugurated and the United States made possible. The first date, 1639, declares an emancipation of the human race in the creation of constitutional liberty. In Hartford was born that "first written constitution known to the world, upon which were based the principles of constitutional liberty," and under its provisions a miniature republic found life. The second date, 1662, represents the protection and continuance of the infant republic which, after the restoration, was in danger of destruction unless officially recognized by the home government. A charter was prepared by the Connecticut statesmen, so broad and comprehensive, that one marvels as much at their courage as statesmanship, but "fortune favored the brave," and the charter was secured, and sheltered beneath its protective powers, the little republic lived and flourished. The year 1687 represents again the threatened extinction of this same little republic, and still again its protection and survival, the indomitable will and ingenuity of the Connecticut colonists overcoming obstacles, as in 1662 statesmanship and the charm of a personal magnetism prevailed to protect the germ of democracy. And 1789 represents the grand fulfillment of preliminary measures. The constitution of Connecticut had produced a form of government so satisfactory after a trial of 150 years, that it proved the solution of serious problems before the constitutional convention at Philadelphia, as its example was the inspiration which resulted in the adoption of the United States constitution, constructed on the lines of Connecticut's model.

One of the truest of men and best of Connecticut's governors said twenty years since, "What the State of Connecticut most needs today is State pride, which will develop with consciousness of its own history."

With a record as unique—as inspiring as this—to have given to mankind an emancipation second to none other in the secular history of the world, Connecticut should stand among the first in the roll-call of the States. Well may she command the admiration and stir the pride of her children wherever they may be.

Connecticut has been over-modest. Hollister writes, "that Connecticut people were un-ambitious for display; content with the moral grandeur that alone attends the discharge of duty, and in silent unconsciousness building up a political structure more sublime in its beauty than the towered palaces of kings."

In an estimate of comparative state merits, and the Exposition at St. Louis invites every state to exhibit its best in all departments, — I would urge a contemplation of the history of the early colonial settlements with a study of the character of the settlers, the motives impelling emigration and the immediate impress of those characters upon the history of the new world. We will find that the Connecticut settlers came to America neither for trade or adventure; they were a com-

pany of highly intelligent men, impelled by religious and civil convictions to seek a freedom for the development of those convictions. Emigrating to Massachusetts, they failed to find there the freedom of their ideals, and again they emigrated, leaving friends and the protection of a "settlement", to strike out through the pathless wilderness seeking truly a "promised land". On the banks of the Connecticut the haven was found. Such were the settlers of Connecticut; statesmen of noble type and far-reaching vision, "who builded better than they knew" the structure of a free government, "of the people, by the people, for the people."

MEMORIAL GATEWAY TO OLD CENTER CHURCH BURYING GROUND AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, WHEREIN LIES REMAINS OF THOMAS HOOKER AND MANY OF THE PIONEERS OF THE NATION—ERECTED AS MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR JOHN HAYNES

Inscription on one of the tablets: "John Haynes, one of the three illustrious framers of the first written constitution creating a government upon which were based the principles of American Constitutional liberty"

CHARTER OAK FRAME AND TABLET

On exhibition at the Connecticut State Building—This frame is made of genuine wood from the famous Charter Oak, carved in symbolic design and bearing four dates of great significance in the history of Connecticut, 1639; 1662; 1687; 1789. The tablet bears the title "Connecticut, The Constitution State," and accompanying quotations by distinguished historians prove the appropriateness and justice of the title

It is on the banks of the Connecticut, and under the mighty preaching of Thomas Hooker and in the constitution of which he gave life, if not form, that we draw the first breath of that atmosphere which is now so familiar to us.—*Alex Johnson*

On the 14th of January, 1639, all the freemen of the three towns (Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield) assembled at Hartford and adopted....the first written constitution known to history, and that created a government, and it marked the beginnings of American democracy, of which Thomas Hooker deserves more than any other man to be called the father. The government of the United States to-day is in lineal descent, more nearly related to that of Connecticut than to that of any of the thirteen colonies.—*John Fiske*

The eleven fundamental orders of Connecticut with their preamble present the first example in history of a written constitution. — *Green's History of English People*

Thomas Hooker, the man who first made possible our American democracy.—*Elliott, History of New England*

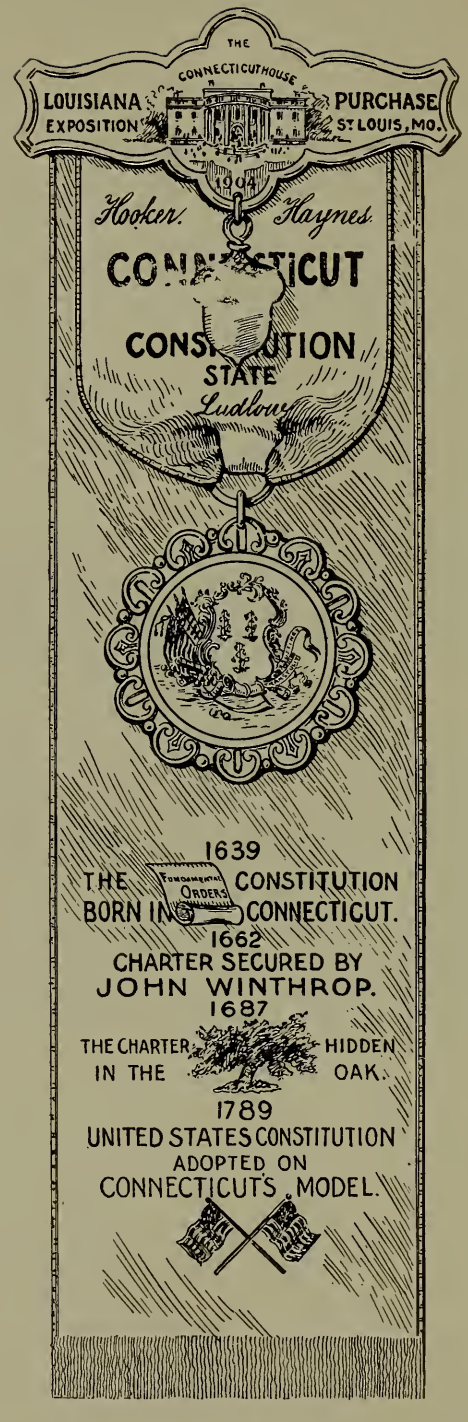
The constitution of 1639 is the foundation of the republican institutions of the colony. It may claim on higher considerations the attention of students of politics, science and general history.—*J. Hammond Trumbull*

The birthplace of American democracy is Hartford. Government of the people, by the people and for the people first took shape in Connecticut. The American form of commonwealth originated in Connecticut and not in Massachusetts, Virginia, or any other colony.—*Johnston*

The first constitution written out was a complete form of civil order in the new world, embodies all the essential features of the constitutions of our states and of the republic itself as they exist at the present day.—*Horace Bushnell*

Alone of the thirteen colonies, Connecticut entered into the War of the Revolution with her governor and council at her head under the constitution of her royal charter. —*Leonard Woolsey Bacon*

The people of Connecticut have found no reason to deviate essentially from the government as established by their fathers.—*Bancroft*



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THERE IS NO STATE IN THE UNION, AND I KNOW NOT ANY IN THE WORLD, IN WHOSE EARLY HISTORY, IF I WERE A CITIZEN, I COULD FIND MORE OF WHICH TO BE PROUD AND LESS WHICH I SHOULD WISH TO BLOT

—*Bancroft, the Historian*